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attenuated toward the apex; their leaves crowded, when dry not or hardly at all undulate, when moist slightly turned to one side, lanceolate, on the average 1.40-1.45 mm. long and 0.30-0.35 mm. wide, at the broad truncate apex coarsely three- or four-toothed, narrowly margined by two or three rows of elongated cells, involute clear to the base so as to be almost tubular, entire. Hyaline cells reënforced by numerous fibril-bands, on the inner surface of the leaf with comparatively few generally unringed medium sized pores in the cell angles, on the outer surface with hardly any spores except in the lower cell angles, but occasionally weakly ringed pseudo pores occur in short rows along the commissures of scattered cells. Chlorophyll cells in cross-section usually trapezoidal and exposed on both sides of the leaf, with the longer of the parallel sides exposed on the outer surface, but triangular cells occur sporadically, in which case they are enclosed on the inner surface of the leaf by the strongly under-arching hyaline cells.—Massachusetts, 16 Sept. 1891, leg. Faxon.

This species may be distinguished from *Sph. cuspidatum* by the very narrowly margined branch leaves, from *Sph. angustilimbatum* by much smaller stem leaves which are not fibrillose to the base, and which have the margins broadened below, as well as by the mostly three-branched fascicles with equally divergent branches.

Friendenau, 25 Feb. 1908.

## THE TYPE LOCALITY OF SPHAGNUM FAXONII.

HARLEY HARRIS BARTLETT.

The March number of *Rhodora* contains a translation from Hedwigia of the original description of *Sphagnum Faxonii* Warnst. There only the following meagre information is given as to the origin of the type specimen: "Massachusetts, 16 Sept., 1891, leg. Faxon." Warnstorf has been so kind as to send me part of his type material in order that I might match it with more accurately labeled specimens in the duplicate collection of Faxon *Sphagna* at the Harvard Cryptogamic Herbarium, and thus gain accurate knowledge as to the type locality. Search for plants collected on 16 Sept., 1891, proved successful,—enough were found to prove beyond peradventure that on that date Mr. Faxon collected at Streeter Pond in Lisbon, New Hampshire. Furthermore, on that date he collected no peat moss more closely allied to *Sphagnum cuspidatum* (the nearest affinity of *Sphagnum Faxonii* is with this species) than *Sphagnum recurvum* var. *parvifolium*. It seems necessary to conclude, therefore, that both the locality and date given in Warnstorf's article are incorrect.

An examination of all the *Sphagnum cuspidatum* and allied species in the Faxon collection showed but one number which matched the type material of *Sphagnum Faxonii* sent by Warnstorf, namely no. 1049, collected at Sunken Heath, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, 29 June, 1891, by Mr. Faxon, in company with Mr. Rand. This number agrees with the type not only in structural details, but also in those elusive characters of habit which so often give individuality to all the material of the same collection. In the

present case the identification of the Mt. Desert plant as the original source of Warnstorf's type is strongly confirmed by the presence, intermingled with both specimens, of the same hepatic, which has been determined by Prof. Evans as *Lophozia inflata* (Huds.) M. A. Howe. It may be mentioned in passing, although it must be admitted that in view of the small number of botanists who collect hepatics it is at least a doubtful argument in favor of Mt. Desert as the type locality of *Sphagnum Faxonii*, that *Lophozia inflata* has never been reported from Massachusetts.

As a check upon the accuracy of the data accompanying the specimens at the Harvard Cryptogamic Herbarium, Mr. Rand's Mt. Desert herbarium was examined, and, as expected, still more of the characteristic material of *Sphagnum Faxonii* was found, again intermingled with *Lophozia inflata*. Mr. Rand's herbarium afforded, also, two additional stations for the plant on or near Mt. Desert,—Great Marsh Heath, Sea Wall and Great Cranberry Isle. In two cases the labels gave the habitat as "shallow pools." The local use of the word "Heath" on Mt. Desert is explained in the introduction to Rand and Redfield's "Flora of Mt. Desert Island, Maine." Here will also be found citation of all the specimens now referred to *Sphagnum Faxonii*, catalogued under vars. *plumulosum*, *submersum* and *falcatum* of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*.

To determine the relationship of *Sphagnum Faxonii* with other members of the *Cuspidata*, which occur in the same region, should prove an interesting problem to the bryologists of the Josselyn Botanical Society during their annual meeting at Mt. Desert in August.

Cambridge, Mass.

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## LICHEN NOTES NO. 12.

### The *Cladonia* Specimens of "Lichenes Boreali-Americani."

G. K. MERRILL.

An attempt is here made to assign to the *Cladonia* specimens of Miss Cummings' "Lichenes Boreali-Americani," their nomenclatural equivalents as recognized by Wainio in his Monographia Cladoniarum, Part III. The same inquiry is extended to those examples of the "North American Lichens" series in my possession. The greater part of the *Cladonia* material published in the two series is satisfactorily determined where one accepts Tuckerman as a guide, but the thought of the elder Fries whom Tuckerman follows in his disposition of the *Cladonias* has long been out of fashion with the European Lichenographers, and the tendency has been to make the genus more recondite than simple. One hears now and then that Wainio's Monograph is burdened with too much knowledge. The diligent and exhaustive inquirer seldom offers this criticism however, but welcomes information and puts up with the hardships of obtaining it. If it be desirable to know anything at all of the subject, it is equally so to know as much as possible, and it would certainly be no disadvantage to American Lichenology to have our *Cladonia* forms interpreted in the Wainian point of view, even as